### APPENDIX IX

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1. Urdang et al., The Random House College Dictionary, New York, NY; Title page, Publication page, Table of Contents, and pg. 1228 (1973).

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world have been extended to embrace more people of the period, the necessity for reading and study has resulted in an unprecedented interest in words. mously. Coupled with the technological advances than ever before. Literacy has increased enor-World War II, the educational standards of the IN THE DECADES recently past, especially since The dictionary has traditionally been the only

of people. In it they expect to find how a word is are. They also expect to find whether a word is meanings are, and what its origins and history pronounced, what its various forms are, what its spelled, how it may be hyphenated, how it is source of information on language for the majority all, they demand that this knowledge be accurate of the world as reflected in their language. Above notes-in short, people expect to find condensed graphical, demographic, and political data, abmaps; they want biographical information, geoillustrated and particular places pinpointed on feeling offended. They want unfamiliar objects one who is called a certain word is justified in polite company or not, and even whether sometechnical or general, whether it can be used in is often the only reference book of any kind that and up to date. Indeed, why not? The dictionary between the covers of a dictionary the knowledge breviations, symbols, synonyms, antonyms, usage many people ever own.

course, no accident. A dictionary is the product of who are devoted to researching language and inspecialists, linguists, and highly trained editors it in understandable form. formation and to interpreting it and presenting That these prodigious demands are met is, of

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be judicious selectivity. There is no dearth of reand its style follows that of the RHD. No dicabridgment of The Random House Dictionary of The goal cannot be completeness: the goal must to exercise discretion in what is to be included that the editors of any dictionary are compelled tionary, no matter how extensive, could record the English Language—The Unabridged Edition, he entire English language. It is obvious, then The Random House College Dictionary is an people. by its grea make it the lar size. It more info product of transcripti has ever be

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### ARTISTS

1. pertaining to Ceylon, its native people, or their language.

—n. 2. a member of the Singhalese people. 3. an Indic language that is the language of most of Ceylon, including Colombo. Also, Sinhalese. [var. of Sinhalese < Skt. Sin-

—n. 2. a member of the Singhalese people. 3. an Indic language that is the language of most of Ceylon, including Colombo. Also, Sinhalese. [var. of Sinhalese < Skt. Sinhalese (colombo. Also, Sinhalese. [var. of Sinhalese < Skt. Sinhalese (sing/gel), adj., v., -gled, -gling, n. —adj. 1. one only; only one in number; sole: a single example. 2. of, pertaining to, or suitable for one person only: a single bed. 3. unique; solitary: He was the single survisor. 4. unmarried. 5. pertaining to the unmarried state. 6. of one against one as combat or light. 7. consisting of only one part, element, or member: a single lens. 8. sincere; honest; undivided: single devotion. 9. separate: individual. 10. uniform; applicable to all. 11. (of a flower) having only one set of petals. 12. Brit. of only moderate strength or body, as ale or beer. 13. (of the eye) seeing rightly. —v. 1. 14. to pick or choose out from others (usually fol. by out): to single out a fact for special mention. 18. Baseball. a. to cause the advance of (a base runner) by a one-base hit. 5. to cause (a run) to be scored by a one-base hit. 17. Obs. (of a horse) to go at single-foot. —n. 18. one person or thing; a single one. 19. an accommodation for one person, as a hotel room; cabin on a ship, etc. 20. Also called one-base hit. Baseball. a base hit that enables a batter to reach first base safely. 21. singles, (construed as singl.) a match with one player on each side. 22. Golf. twosome (def. 4). 23. Cricket, a hit for which one run is scored. 24. Informal. a one-olilar bill: a five and five singles. [late ME; ME sengle < MF < L singules.] in gle-acting (sing/gel ak/sha), adj. (of a reciprocating engine, pump, etc.) having pistons accomplishing work only in one direction. Cf. double-acting (def. 1).

single-action (sing/gel ak/sha), adj. (of a firearm) requiring the cocking of the hammer before firing each shot a single-action revolver.

single-bond', Chem. a chemical linkage consisting of one covalent bond between two atoms of a molecule, represented in chemic

sented in chemical formulas by one line or two vertical dots, as C-H or C:H.

Sin gle-breast-ed (sing/gal bres/tid), adj. (of a garment, esp, a coat or jacket) having a single button or row of button in front for the center closing. Cf. double-breasted.

Sin gle-cross (sing/gal kros/, -kros/), n. Genetics. a cross between two inbred lines.

Sin/gle cut/, Jevelry. a simple form of brilliant cut, having eight facets above and eight facets below the girdle. Also called half-brilliant cut.

Sin gle-cut (sing/gal kut/), adj. noting a file having a series of parallel cutting ridges in one direction only.

Sin/gle en/try, Bookkeeping, a simple accounting system noting only amounts owed by and due to a business. Cf. double entry. —sin/gle-en/try, adj.

Sin/gle file/, a line of persons or things arranged one behind the other; Indian file.

Sin gle-foot (sing/gal foot/), n. 1. rack<sup>8</sup>. —e.i. 2. (of a horse) to go at a rack.

Sin-gle-band-de (sing/gal han/dit), adt. 1 accompalished.

sin gle-foot (sing/gal foot/), n. 1. rack. —v.i. 2. (vi a horse) to go at a rack.

sin gle-hand ed (sing/gal han/did), adj. 1. accomplished or done by one person alone, unaided. 2. having, using, or requiring the use of only one hand or one person. —adv. 3. by oneself; alone: without ali. —sin/gle-hand/ed.ness, n. —sin/gle-hand/ed.ness, n. —sin/gle-hand/ed.ness, n. —sin/gle-heart-ed.(sing/gal hār/did), adj. sincere and undivided in feeling or spirit; dedicated. sin-gle-mind/ed (sing/gal min/did), adj. 1. having or showing a single aim or purpose: a single-minded program. 2. dedicated; steadfast. —sin/gle-mind/ed.ness, n.

sin-gle-ness (sing/gal nis), n. the state or quality of being

sin-gle-ness (sing/gol nis), n. the state or quality of being single
sin-gle-phase (sing/gol faz/), adj. Eled. noting or pertaining to a circuit having an alternating current with one
phase or with phases differing by 180°.

sin/gle quotes/, one pair of single quotation marks,
written as ('') and used esp. for a quotation within another
quotation. He said, ''I told you to say 'Open sesame' when
you want to enter the mountain.' Cf. double quotes.

sin gle-shot (sing/gol shot/), adj. (of a firearm) requiring
loading before each shot; not having a cartridge magazine.

sin gle-space (sing/gol spas/), v., -spaced, -spac-ing.

-c.f. 1. to type (copy) on each line space. -c.f. 2. to type
copy leaving no blank spaces between lines.

sin/gle Span/ish bur/ton, a tackle having a runner as
well as the fail supporting the load. See diag, at tackle.

sin/gle stand/ard, 1. a single set of principles or rules
applying to everyone, as a single moral code applying to both
men and women. Cf. double standard. 2. monometallism
sin-gle-stick (sing/gol stik/), n. 1. a short, heavy stick, 2.

((formerly) a. a wooden stick held in one hand, used instead of
a sword in fencing. b. fencing with such a stick
sin-glet (sing/gil), n. Chiefly Brit, a man's undershirt or
jersey.

sin/gle tabe/. See under magnetic tape.

jersey.

Sin'gle tape'. See under magnetic tape.

Sin'gle tax', Econ. a tax, as on land, that constitutes the sole source of public revenue. — sin'gle-tax', adj.

Sin gle-ton (sing'gal tan), n. 1. something occurring singly.

2. Cards. a card that is the only one of a suit in a hand.

Sin-gle-track (sing'gal trak'), adj. having a narrow-scope; one-track: a single-track mind.

Sin-gle-tree (sing'gal tre'), n. whiffletree. [var. of awnollerser]

sin'gle whip'. See under whip (def. 20). See diag. at

tackle.

sin-gly (sing/gls), adv. 1. apart from others; separately. 2.
one at a time; as single units. 3. single-handed; alone. [ME

senglely]
Sing song (sing song); song/), n. 1. verse, or a piece of verse, of a jingling or monotonous character. 2. monotonous rhythmical cadence, tone, or sound. 3. Brit. a group sing.—adj. 4. monotonous in rhythm.

—ad. 4. monotonous in rhythm.
sing-spiel (sing-spiel/; Ger. zing/shpēl/), n. a German
opera. esp. of the 18th century, using spoken dialogue. [<
G. liu. sing-play]
sin gu lar (sing-gys lar), adj. 1. extraordinary; remarkable; exceptional: a singular success. 2. unusual or strange;

odd; different: singular behavior. 3. being the only one of its kind; unique: a singular example. 4. separate; individual. 5. Gram. noting or pertaining to a member of the category of number indicating that a word form has one referent or denotes one person, place, thing, or instance, as boy, a singular noun, or goes, a singular form of the verb. Cf. dual (def. 4). 6. Logic. of or pertaining to something individual, specific, or not general. 7. Obs. personal; private. 8. Obs. single. —n. Gram. 9. the singular number. 10. a form in the singular. [ME < L singular(is). See single. -asingular[1]. def. —singular(is). See single. -asingular[2]. peculiar. 2. bizarrequer, curious. 3. uncommon, rare. —Ant. 1. usual. Singularise. —singularise. —singularise. —singularise for 2. 1. the state, fact, or quality of being singular. 2. a singular its gingularise. List singularities. Singularities [1]. [ME singularities LL singularities] singularities (singleys) a singularities. —singularities. —singularities

make singular. Also, esp. Drit., singularise. — all guilar saftion, n. sinh (sinch), n. Math. hyperbolic sine. [sin(E) + H(YPER-

Sin-ha-lese (sin/hə lēz/, -lēs/), adj., n., pl. -lese. Singha-

sin'na'ese (sin'n siz', -lea'), ad,, n., pl. -lese. Singhalese.

Sin'i-Cism (sin'i siz'əm), n., something characteristic of or peculiar to the Chinese. [Sinic Chinese (< ML Sinicus) < MGk Siniküs = LGk Sin(ai) the Chinese + -ikos -ıc) + -ısm [Si-ning (shē'ning'), n. a city in and the capital of Chinghai, in W China. 300,000 (est. 1957). Also, Hsining, sin-is-ter (sin'i st-ar), adj. 1. threatening or portending evil, harm, or trouble; ominous. 2. malevolent; evilly intended. 3. Heraldry, noting the side of an escutcheon or achievement of arms that is to the left of the hypothetical bearer (opposed to dezter). 4. Archaic. of or on the left side; left. [late ME < L: on the left hand or side, hence unfavorable, injurious (from the Roman belief that unfavorable omens appear on one's left)].—sin'is-ter-ly, adv.—Syn. 1. lnauspicious, portentous.—Ant. 1. benign.

sinistr-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "left,"

inauspicious portentous.—Ant. 1. benign.

sinistr-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "left,"

"on the left," used in the formation of compound words:
sinistrous. Also, esp. before a consonant, sinistro-, [< L.
sinistr-, s. of sinister].

sin-is-tral (sin'i stral), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or on the
left side; left (opposed to destral). 2. left-handed. [late ME.

ML sinistra(is)]—sin'is-trally, ade.

sin is-tro-gy ration (sin'i stro'ji ra'shon, si nis'tro-); n.
Optics, Chem. levorotation.—sin-is-tro-gy-ric (sin'i stroji'rlic). Odden.

ji'rik), adj.

Sin-18-trotse (sin'i strots', si nis'trots, sin'i strots'), adj.

Bot. (from a point of view at the center of the spiral) rising spirally from right to left, as a stem (opposed to destrotse), [< L sinistros(us), lic; turned leftwards, contr. of \*sinistrovorsus, var. of \*sinistroversus. See sinistro. versus sin-18-trous (sin'i stros), adj. 1. ill-omened; unlucky; disastrous. 2. sinistral; left. —sin'is-trous-ly, adv.

Si-nit-(c gi nit'lk), n. 1. a branch of Sino-Tibetan consisting of the various local languages and dialects whose speakers share literary Chinese as their standard language. —adj. 2. of or pertaining to the Chinese, their language, or their culture. [< LL Sin(a) the Chinese (< LGk Sinai) + -rrcc] Sink' (singk), v., sank or, often, sunk; sunk or sunk-en;

of or pertaining to the Chinese, their language, or their culture. [c LL Sin(a) the Chinese (< LGk Sin(a) + -rric]

Sink (singk), v., sank or, often, sunk; sunk or sunk-en; sink-ing; n. -v.i. 1. to fall, drop, or descend gradually to a lower level. 2: to go down toward or below the horizon. 3. to slope downward: dip. 4. to displace the volume of an underlying substance or object and become submerged or partially submerged (often fol. by in or into): The battleship sank within two hours. His foot sank in the mud. 5. to fall or collapse slowly from weakness, fatigue, etc. 6. to become absorbed in or gradually to enter a state or condition (usually fol. by in or into): to sink into slumber. 7. to pass or fall into some lower state or condition. 8. to fall in physical strength or health. 9. to become lower in loudness, tone, or pitch. 10. to enter or permeate the mind; become known or understood (usually fol. by in or into): I repeated it fill the words sank in. 11. to become hollow, as the cheeks. 12. to sit, recline, or lie (usually fol. by down, in, on, etc.): He sank down on the bench.

-v.l. 13. to cause to fall, drop, or descend gradually. 14. to

sank in. 11. to become autors, as an experience, or lie (usually fol. by down, in, on, etc.): He sank down on the bench.

-o.t. 13. to cause to fall, drop, or descend gradually. 14. to cause to become submerged. 15. to lower or depress the level of. 16. to bury, plant, or lay (a pipe, conduit, etc.) into or as into the ground. 17. to bring to a worse or lower state or status. 18. to reduce in amount, extent, intensity, etc. 19. to lower in loudness, tone, or pitch. 20. to invest in the hope of making a profit or gaining some other return. 21. to dig, bore, or excavate (a hole, shaft, well, etc.).

-n. 22. a basin or receptacle connected with a water supply, used for washing. 23. a low-lying, poorly drained area where waters collect or disappear by sinking down into the ground or by evaporation. 24. sinkhole (def. 2). 25. a place of vice or corruption. 26. a drain or sewer. 27. any pond or pit for sewage or waste, as a cesspool or a pool for industrial wastes. [ME: OE sinc(an); c. D zinken, G sinken, Icel sökkea, Goth singan]

sink-age (sing/ki); n. the act, process, or an amount of sinking.

sink/ing spell', a temporary decline as in health.

sin-less (sin/is), adj. free from or without sin.

sines, OE synkas

sines (oE synkas)

sin-ner (sin/ər), n. a person who sins; transgressor. [ME]